

## THE BIG BLUE UNION.

JOHN P. CONE, EDITOR.

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Having been somewhat unexpectedly called away upon business to Nebraska City last week, and not returning until late this week, we were obliged to issue but a half sheet.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**—There will be a meeting held at the American House on Thursday evening the 19th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for celebrating the Fourth of July. Let there be a good turn out.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, is the great catch-word, the great shibboleth with certain Democratic orators and presses now-a-days. Those tender-footed Union men, all those who have a greater regard for the "peculiar institution" than for anything else, sound this as their test-word, their motto and their guide. And one would think in listening to them that the destinies of the whole world depended upon their observance or repeating of it. Could they have at any time changed or added anything to the Constitution which would have made it explicitly recognize property in man, then it was a laudable work to tamper with that instrument! This is proved in almost innumerable instances, and one recently; while deliberating the tax bill in the U. S. House of Representatives, Wickliffe, of Kentucky, advocated an amendment to the bill which was intended to expressly recognize property in man; but the House seeing the object of the Kentuckian voted it down, and some few of the Republican members exposed his base intention and took him to task roundly for it. But we heard not a word of censure of Wickliffe from these self-styled "Constitution as it is" men. If his amendment had been carried it would have been perfectly constitutional with them. Laws and amendments in favor of Slavery may be passed and thrown around the Constitution until its force is actually annulled and these men would not find out that the Constitution had been violated! But how ready they are at every movement in an opposite direction to blurt out "Unconstitutional!" This word and "Abolitionist" are the alpha and omega of their vocabulary. It is not necessary that the Republicans should assert their attachment to the Constitution. Their acts prove their devotion to it, their love and reverence of it; they believe it to be a wise and sacred instrument, they abide by it, and are determined that the whole thirty-four States shall live under and obey it.

"The Union as it was." Laying aside all doubts as to the honesty of the motives of those who are so loud in mouthing this, we can see nothing in the declaration of startling importance; and the distinction we make between those holding to it and those not, is this: that while the former are anxious to restore the rebels to favor and have them enjoy the privileges granted under the old Union, and preserve the cause of this rebellion, for another one, the latter, the Republicans, with all true men, desire that the rebels should receive some punishment, and are willing to see, yea, will help to remove, if necessary, the cause of this bloodshed and sink it to that depth that it shall never confront the Nation again. Is it not a just distinction, a broad difference?

The Government falters not in its responsible work, and should Slavery continue an obstacle to the restoration of the Union, perish it will and must. Nor will any patriot falter or shrink from this position.

"He shrinks not from the difficult fight; No times and seasons seeks to know; But when convinced his cause is right, He strikes the blow."

**FEARED.**—A fine large cosset or pet sheep belonging to Alfred Moxon who lives near town, brought itself up at home on Tuesday night, "all shaven and shorn" of its fleece. The sheep was heavily woolled and Mr. M. was intending to shear it in a few days, but some rogue got the start of him. It ranged with the cattle just the other side of the Blue, and it being a cosset was probably easily caught. Sheep stealing we believe is considered a mighty small business, but this affords proof that there is a still lower.

**THE REBELLION AGAIN.**—It seems that the Indians who committed depredations in Washington county and were supposed to be threatening other points two weeks ago, an account of which we gave at that time, are still traveling through the settlements menacing the whites. At least accounts they were on the Republican, sixty miles west of here. Their late incursion upon Washington county has aroused the citizens there to making provisions to defend themselves should they be visited by the rascals again. They are endeavoring to find out the real object of the Indians in making these threats and attacks, and have already got up a petition to Gen. Blunt asking for aid in the way of arms, ammunition etc. Rev. Mr. Murdock has gone to Ft. Leavenworth with the petition and to ascertain what action is best to be taken in regard to the Indians.

Many of the citizens of Washington county will abandon their homes if they do not receive aid or promise of such aid from the Government. We are told that in their late inroad on Mill Creek, in the absence of white men from the house, they outrageously violated the person of one woman and threatened others and struck several with their spears. For this outrage and disgrace they should be made to pay dearly; they should be followed up and a severe lesson given them. We know it is a busy time with the settlers, especially the farmers, and without arms and aid they are illy prepared to chastise them for what they have already done or to repel them in the future. Will the settlers receive aid?

**"HEAP" INDIANS.**—The Otoes were abundant in town on Thursday last making their purchases and "shopping." They received a payment through the Gov't agent, Mr. Baker, the day before, of \$2,500. The tribe numbers about 435. Reserving \$200 for the chief, and they had something more than \$4.50 to each man, woman and child. Blankets were in demand and sugar was also laid in as one of their principal and most extensive necessities. Whisky was often asked for but "nary" drop could they get that we learned. We are glad to see the law prohibiting the sale of spirits to them so strictly observed and enforced. We saw one "brave" who had indulged at one of the stores in a summer or straw hat, and placing it on his head, started across the street when a gust of wind carried it several rods from him to the ground, at which his companions poked all manner of fun at him. We didn't hear what they did say! but they evidently thought it was a good joke on his endeavoring to imitate the white man.

**KANSAS AHEAD.**—On the 21st of May Adjutant General Thomas published an official statement of the amount of troops furnished by each State and Territory. He puts down Kansas 8,210. This is a larger number of men than has been furnished by either California, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Minnesota, or Tennessee or the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, New Mexico, Indian or Colorado. And Connecticut is less than 800 ahead of us. Kansas, as a State, is fifteen months and thirteen days old. It has long been well known that Kansas has furnished more troops in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union, but only the official figures lately published would have been able to convince the public that, in the number of soldiers, we were actually ahead of nine States, five Territories and the District.

If men may boast of anything the citizens of Kansas may boast of this.—*Conservative*, 12th.

**GEN. SCOTT GOES IN FOR HANGING.**—The Albany Evening Journal says: In conversation with a distinguished clergyman from this city who was at Gen. Scott's residence last week, the General said: "I think Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—An important decision has just been made by the Secretary of War and Paymaster General. The decision is, in effect, that a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he is not to wait till his company is full, or the formal muster of the regiment into government service.

## THE WAR NEWS.

Both naval and land engagements are following one another in quick succession. Memphis ours, and Gen. Graham N. Fitch is in possession of the city with Capt. Gould acting Provost Marshal. But little loss of life occurred in the engagement. About 30,000 bales of cotton were burned by the rebels.

A great battle was fought between Fremont and Jackson on the 8th inst.—The following is Fremont's dispatch to the Secretary of War:

The army left Harrisburg at 6 o'clock A. M., and at 8 1/2 my advance engaged the rebels about seven miles from that place. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own and with his men formed en masse. It consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 P. M.; some skirmishing and artillery firing continued from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small arm fire was on the left which was held by Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. The bayonet and canister shot were used freely and with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great; ours is very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made. I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of artillery was admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle which may be renewed at any moment.

Latest accounts from Corinth represent the rebels in a destitute and starving condition. Women and children whose husbands and fathers have been impressed into the rebel service are now begging for bread. Halleck appeals to St. Louis for food to give them. The following dispatch from Gen. Halleck dated June 9 shows the position and number of the rebels:

The enemy have fallen back to Tusculum, fifty miles from here by railroad, and nearly seventy by wagon road.

General Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and deserters, at over 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 20,000 and 30,000.

A person who was employed in the Confederate commissary department, says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened, and found filled with arms. Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okalona.

The matter of Col. Jennison is arranged. The President is satisfied of the groundlessness of the charges against him, and insists on his remaining in the service. The following document speaks for itself:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 26, 1862.

Brigadier General W. Scott Kelchum, Acting Inspector General, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL: The President desires that Col. Charles R. Jennison, of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, may remain in the service, with the rank of Colonel.

If his resignation has been accepted, you are directed to muster him into his original position, as Colonel of the Seventh Kansas volunteers, to date from the day of original muster.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant Gen.

It is understood that Col. Jennison will be put immediately in command of a brigade, to operate in Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory—one special duty being to restore to their homes the loyal Indians driven out by Pike last winter, and to give them protection against their enemies. The actual promotion of Col. Jennison is temporarily delayed, for reasons satisfactory to him.—*N. Y. Herald*.

General Fremont is opening his campaign in Western Virginia in effective style. By a forced march of a hundred miles through a very difficult country, he has overtaken Jackson's army, and at the latest advices had driven it from Strasburg and was still in full pursuit. We are thus speedily regaining all the ground recently lost, and will be in a position to push the enemy northward.

## THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation bill that passed the House, on Monday, the 26th ult., is the one reported by Mr. Elliot, of Mass., from the Special Committee to whom were referred all the bills on the subject. It confiscates all the property, money, stocks, credits and effects.

First—Of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army and navy of the rebels now and hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of all persons hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, or Judge of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of Governors of States, members of State Conventions and Legislatures, and Judges of Courts of States now in rebellion.

Fourth—Of persons who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of persons hereafter holding an office or employment under the Government of the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several laws thereof, whether such office or employment be National, State or municipal in its name or character: provided that such persons shall have accepted office since the passage of the so-called Ordinance of Secession, or taken an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth—Of all persons who, owning property in any loyal State, or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist, and give aid and comfort to such rebellion.

The property of all such persons is to be seized wherever found. It is also declared that the President shall issue his proclamation calling upon all persons engaged in the rebellion to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance; and the property of all persons who, sixty days hereafter, shall give aid and comfort to the rebellion, shall also be confiscated to the use of the Government of the United States.

Such are the main features of the bill which passed the House on Monday.—There was also reported by the same Special Committee a separate bill for the emancipation of all slaves owned by rebels.—This the House rejected.

The Union successes have not stopped the rebel agents in England from their work of fitting out steamers laden with valuable cargoes to run the blockade.—By private advices we learn that on the 15th of May the steamer Julia Usher, at Liverpool, took on twenty field pieces and carriages, and was to sail on the 20th ult., with a cargo of warlike material, for some southern port. The steamer Memphis, which sailed on the 14th ult. from the port, also had on board a valuable contraband cargo. Three other steamers, the names of which have not been furnished us, are also loading for the same errand.—A gunboat was launched at Layard's dock yard in Liverpool, on the 15th ult., understood to be for the service of the confederates. We give these facts for the information of the Navy Department, so that our blockading fleet may keep a bright look out for these contraband vessels.—*N. Y. World*, 3rd inst.

The Kansas Brigade is at Columbus, Ky. Parts of the 7th and 8th were there first and the rest started for Corinth; but the order was countermanded and the whole Brigade is at Columbus by this time.—And with nothing to do. We have interesting letters from them. Letters should be addressed "via Cairo."—*Conservative*.

At a public meeting in London recently, George F. Train speaking of Dr. Russell and the Times, said: "The time has arrived for the world to understand that the whole action of the Times through its leaders and its correspondent, has been to weigh golden sovereigns in the scale against human life and human misery."

A new Canadian tariff includes in the list of free goods, cigars imported specially for the use of the army officers!

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on the 30th ult., after a session of four days—a model of legislative brevity.

"If ever you have a dispute with any one about money," said a peedy fellow to a rich friend, "just leave it to me."

A living dog is better than a dead lion.

## THE FRUITS OF THE REBELLION.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

"A visit to Lexington will cure any man of rebellion. Before unholy ambition had plunged us in war, Lexington was a proud and splendid young city, with its palatial residences of ease and wealth—its schools and colleges—its thriving tradesmen—its happy and hospitable citizens—its elegant and beautiful storehouses and saloons and manufactories—its general air of happy industry and joyful life, made the city the pride of the Upper Missouri—the 'Pearl of the West.'"

Its rebellious citizens are scattered over the country, trembling, abject, skulking from the patriot's hand. Its streets are weird-like and desolate. Its storehouses, shops and saloons are closed and empty. Its homes of a once Oriental magnificence are deserted, and in their chambers of voluptuous ease

"Sweet beds in dreary chambers clog." Its colleges, where ambitious youth once culled flowers of matchless beauty, are now

"A blasted mass of rank, unwieldy woe." Hundreds of stenching carcasses of horses, slain in the terrible conflict around its walls, still lie about mangled and disgusting.

The hand of the Secession Manfred has been laid with terrible effect on the once proud city of Lexington, and its citizens, in their wild hunt after "their rights," sold their birthright of happiness, freedom and wealth for a mess of the poisoned pottage of mobocracy, anarchy and desolation.—The same may be said of Independence, in Jackson county.

Rev. Mr. Hague will preach to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock in the place usually occupied for divine service.

We are under obligations to to-day's coach messenger or driver for late St. Louis papers.

## NEW GOODS!

I have just received a lot of fresh Goods consisting of Drugs, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap for ready pay. A. E. LOVELL. Marysville, June 14, 1862.

## NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

John Frazier, vs. Irwin, Jackson & Co. Attachment. Notice is hereby given to Joseph Irwin, — Jackson, christian name unknown, Peter Byrum, — Byrum, christian name unknown, partners trading under the name, firm and style of Irwin, Jackson & Co., non-residents of Marshall County, State of Kansas, that John Frazier, plaintiff in the above entitled cause, sued out, on the 2nd day of June A. D. 1862, a writ of attachment before William P. Hess, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Marysville Township, Marshall Co., State of Kansas, and their property is attached, and unless they shall appear before the said Justice at his office in the city of Marysville in said Township, County and State on the 19th day of July A. D. 1862, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, Judgment will be rendered against them and their property sold to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff, it being twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, \$22.86.

JOHN FRAZIER, By J. S. Mendenhall, his Atty. Marysville, June 6, 1862.

## ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Kansas, Second Judicial District, Marshall County. Alexander V. Blake, Plaintiff, vs. Lewis Book, James Parsons, Thomas Smith, Defendants.

To Lewis Book and James Parsons. You are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action in the above entitled court against you to recover a judgment against said defendant, Louis Book for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and interest thereon from the 20th of May 1859, at the rate of five per cent per month upon a promissory note signed by said Book on the 26th of May 1858, payable to John W. Russell or order, and to subject to the payment of said amount and interest the following premises, mortgaged by said Book to secure the same, to wit: The north east quarter of section eight, township two, south of range nine, east, in said county, to sell the same and apply the proceeds to the payment of said amount and interest and the costs of this action and to foreclose all of the defendants from all right, title or equity of redemption in and to said premises. Said note and security having been assigned to the plaintiff by said Russell.

Now unless you plead answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition on or before the 15th day of August A. D. 1862, the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

J. D. BRUNBAUGH & STINSON & HAYNES, Attorneys.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on personal property after the first day of June 1862, the treasurer is required to issue his warrant to the sheriff to levy and collect such unpaid taxes. Chapter 114, Sec. 61, act of 1860, requires the treasurer to issue his warrant to the sheriff to collect all unpaid taxes on personal property, together with his fees for collecting the same. Persons will find it to their interest to pay immediately, or before the sheriff serves the warrants, as they are now in his hands. A. E. LOVELL, Treasurer. Marysville, May 23, 1862.

## WANTED.

At this office, a good faithful boy, from 14 to 16 years of age as an apprentice to the printing business. An apt and industrious boy will receive good inducements.